The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1860. NUMBER 2.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Furniture, Mirrors, Clocks and Household Goods, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Manierre was occupied throughout yesterday in hearing and disposing of motions for new trials.

FIRE WORKS.—Mr. M. Hoyt, No. 59 Lake st., will retail the balance of his stock of Fire Works at Wholesale prices.

HYDE PARK.—Refreshments of every kind, will be served at all hours at the Hyde Park House, on Wednesday, July 4th.

BUNTING FOR SALE.—A large new Breckinridge and Lane flag, ordered for a daily newspaper office, paid for but never used, will be disposed of on easy terms. Inquire at the *Herald* office.

THE EMPIRE CARD WRITER.—A. T. Selover, the Empire Card Writer, is still writing cards in the Post Office. Some of his specimens are superb samples of what the pencil can do. Engraving cannot surpass them.

PERSONAL.—Hon. Sam'l Wells, ex-Gov. of Maine; Hon. C. H. Peaslee and lady, Boston; Rev. Thomas C. Bisco and lady, Groton; J. Kluck, Esq., South Carolina, are at the Briggs House.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—The Intelligence Office on the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets was entered on Sunday night and $35 in money stolen from a trunk, the property of one Caroline Williams.

U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS.—The Finance Committee return their grateful thanks to Mr. A. A. Putnam, clothier, of Randolph street, for his most liberal donation of $200 to the U. S. Zouave Cadets, received just at their departure.

FIRE.—A small barn belonging to E. B. Williams, Esq., near the corner of Monroe street and Michigan avenue, was burned on Sunday night. The horses and cows were removed in safety. The entire loss is about $100.

PLAYING IT ALONE.—The *Journal* says the partnership heretofore existing between McVicker, Lewis and Loomis, as proprietors of McVicker's Theatre, has been dissolved, and Mr. McVicker will henceforth be sole proprietor as well as the manager of that establishment.

THE POLICE SUITS.—The police suits, so long pending, have been decided against the city. It will be remembered they were brought by the policemen of last year to recover the margin of three dollars per week cut off by reduction of their salaries.

STOLEN.—On Thursday last there was stolen from the premises, No. 161 Jefferson street, a silver watch, three dollars in gold and silver coin, and a valuable Allen's revolver. No clue to the thief or manner in which the property was obtained has yet been found.

THE LAST OF THE EVANSTON RIOT.—The motion for a new trial prevailed in the Circuit Court yesterday in the cases of James Ludlam and J. W. Morse, convicted of riot at Evanston. The Court, after hearing the arguments, sustained the motion, and the District Attorney disposed of the cars by entering a *nol. pros.*

CHICAGO MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Will hold their regular monthly meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at the office of Dr. O. Smith, 174 South Clark street.

Business of importance to the members will come before the meeting.

FOUND.—The girl Maria, of whose mysterious disappearance we had an account a day or two ago, has been found by means of the description of her person published in the city papers. She turned up at Calumet, where she had gone, as she owns, to escape punishment for some slight misdemeanor.

SEASONABLE.—The new chart called the Republican Standard, published by R Blanchard, Chicago, is having a wide circulation. We have just learned from the publisher, that he has received orders for 1,000 copies from Boston. This looks as if the eastern people had a lively appreciation of the Illinois candidate. We wish Mr. Blanchard's oriate sheet all success.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was warm. We heard the fact referred to several times and we feel it to be true. There was a decadent rose in many a button, and glossier attire, and straw hats, and the shady side of the street, and palm leaf fans, soda water and that form of shoemaker that results from the copartnership of pounded ice, sherry and a rye-strvw. It was hot. Now is the time for caution in the matter of over-exertion in the sun, and over draughts of ice water.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—A lad named John Foley, an inmate of the Reform School, was drowned in the lake on Saturday evening, where he had been bathing with the other boys belonging to the school. When the boys came out and were dressing, they discovered that Foley was missing. Diligent search was made for the body that evening and the next day, by the officers of the institution, but without success.

The body was ultimately found yesterday morning at sunrise, on the beach of the lake, by one John Ryan, who lives a few rods from the spot. The deceased leaves a younger brother in the Reform School, and a mother living in this city.

LAUGH AND GROW FAT.—Signor Blitz is about again, and further, is about to commence a series of his entertainments at Kingsbury Hall. Everybody has seen Signor Blitz, whose magic, and ventriloquism, and harmless diablerie have given him a name and fame in all the civilized globe. He brings with him this time his troupe of learned Canary birds, who, like the Zouaves that [illegible] there be literally "bad blood" between you from such cause. We assure our readers it is quite time to act on these hints. Indeed, when it otherwise in a mixed population like ours? But now more especially than for a year or two past.

Astronomical.

A two tailed Comet is coming this way. Mr. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, has got his eye, armed with an "extra million magnifying power" lorgnette on the bifurcated celestial stroller. He seems to be steering earthward (the two-tailed fellow, not Mr. Bond,) and is coming head on.

How the Comet came to have two tails is not stated, but it seems to be owing to a split. Will not Mr. Bond of the Cambridge Observatory look a little closer, and see if this forked continuation of the Comet of 1860 is not labelled on either "*tine*," "Breck and Lane," and "Little Dug." We warrant that Comet and Baltimore have some connection.

Mr. Bond says this Comet looks something like an old comet that he remembers, but "on a reduced scale," and with the difference that "the tail branches off in two streams from the nucleus."

Here is a coincidence worth noting by the Democracy that come out in 1860 "on a reduced scale, with a tail branching off in two streams from the nucleus." The matter looks decidedly serious, and something must be done. Couldn't there be a mass meeting held in Jupiter, for instance, and the Comet induced to run with only one tail, the other done up in a double bow knot, or driven in, or twisted up with its fellow?

Owing to its present draggle-tailed condition and "reduced scale," Mr. Bond, who is a keen fellow, and used to comets, doesn't prophecy a very brilliant future for this Comet, but says, "there is no doubt that the comet is approaching the earth, though, owing to the strong moonlight, its low position and its increasing distance from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will become very conspicuous to the naked eye." That is it, and tells the story—"two-tailed—*low* position—distant from the sun—too much light—" No wonder the Comet of 1860 will not "become very conspicuous." We shall expect to hear that all future comets of respectability will cut this two-tailed, reduced fellow dead. Hoof of a party that answers to a like description? Alas for the two-tailed Democracy! Signs both in heaven and on earth are against them.

REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.—On Saturday the up-train on the Chicago and St. Louis road brought up a car load of prisoners, transferred from Alton to Joliet. They were all males, and manacled in pairs. A few months longer and the Alton Penitentiary will be deserted and dismantled.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.—The City Comptroller took in *fourteen thousand* dollars for licenses yesterday.

Departure of the U. S. Zouave Cadets.

It is said that no man is a prophet in his own country, and we had, until the public drill given by the U. S. Zouave Cadets at the Wigwam on Saturday night and their triumphal march last evening on their departure for the East, began to believe that the truism applied to them, and that the people of our city did not fully appreciate their many good qualities. But now we give it up. Chicago *does* feel proud of the gallant Zouaves, as was shown by the multitudes of her citizens who turned out to bid them "good-bye" and "God speed them safely on their journey," last night.

At about half past seven the Zouaves formed in front of the Cadet's Assembly Rooms and were soon after joined by a detachment of the Highland Guard and one of the Light Guard, each led by a band of music. After a little delay occasioned by the crowd of men, women and children, cars, horses and all sorts of vehicles which filled the streets, the escort and the escorted formed at the corner of State and Randolph streets, and started for the Michigan Southern Railroad depot.

The march was truly a triumphal one. On either side of the streets through which the procession marched, from Randolph, on Clark, to the depot on Van Buren street, there was one continuous crowd of excited and enthusiastic followers. When the multitude had arrived at the depot, those in the rear had as good an opportunity of seeing the starting of the Zouaves as those who had assembled on the cupola of the Court House, and not much better, they being kept at such a distance by the collection in front of the depot.

Amid the buzzas of the assembled multitude, among whom we noticed many of our most prominent and respected citizens, with their wives and families; amid the congratulations and adieus of those who could not get near the centre of attraction; the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies on the balconies; the music of the band, and the firing of cannon, the gallant young men entered their cars, their champion sound of colors was handed in, and with a last round of cheers by the attendant Light Guard and Highland Guard, three cheers and a "tiger" by the Zouaves from their cage, the cars moved at eight o'clock and the challenge cars of all the military in the Union were on their way to Detroit, where they drill to-morrow. They are attended by the Light Guard Band.

As has often been said before in these columns, they are a fine collection of young men, and well deserving of the hospitalities and courtesies they will most assuredly receive. If any Company with whom they may drill for the championship, shall beat them, and receive the reward, their stand of colors, they have got to *work for it*—we give them notice.

University of Chicago—Commencement Week.

The Commencement exercises of the University of Chicago have been in progress for several days past, and are attracting much interest.

At the First Baptist Church last evening took place the Anniversary Exercises of Sopomore Prize Essays, and Freshman Prize Declamations. A good audience was present. Rev. President Burroughs presided. The following was the literary part of the programme, carried out in a manner highly creditable to the institution:

Marmion taking leave of Douglas.—Sir W. Scott.
CHESTER ADAMS, Akron, O.

Claims of Literature upon Woman.—A. H. EVERETT, N. J. ATLEWORTH, Hartford, Ill.

Independence of Thought.
ALONZO ABERNETHY, Leo, Iowa.

Address before a New England Society.—Charles Dickens.
DWIGHT V. CULVER, Waukesha, Wis.

"All the World's a Stage."
JAMES GOODMAN, Chicago.

Early English Baptists.—Prof. A. C. KENDRICK.
IRA W. GOODSPEED, Avon, Ill.

Silent Influences.
J. S. MANN, Rockford, Ill.

The Runaway.—Anonymous.
J. O. MCLELLAN, Bristol, Ill.

Horatius at the Bridge.—T. B. MACAULAY.
DANIEL BRAHAM, Chicago.

The public meeting of the Ladies' Baptist Education Society at the First Baptist Church, was a most interesting occasion.

To-day will take place the first annual examination of the students before the Board of Trustees and Faculty, at the school rooms in Larmen Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. Members of the bar and the public generally are invited to attend.

This afternoon at 2½ o'clock P. M. an address will be delivered before the Berean Society at the University, by Rev. Wm. W. Everts, Rector of Trinity Church.

This evening at 7½ o'clock at the First Baptist Church an address will be delivered before the Prytanean Society, by Rev. James Pratt.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.—On the 1st of July, 1859, this church abolished the system of pew rents, and established the free seat system in its stead, depending upon the voluntary offerings of the congregation for pecuniary support. On last Sunday morning, the Rector, Rev. Mr. Barton, in review of the year's experience, preached a sermon from the text, "Lacked ye anything?" to the spiritual and temporal results of what might be some have been deemed a doubtful experiment, were shown to have been amply satisfactory. The congregation had largely increased in numbers, while the amount of the collections was nearly double that received from pew rents under the former system, enabling the vestry to pay all current indebtedness every month, leaving a handsome surplus to be applied upon former obligations. These successful results commend the subject in an eminent degree to the attention of other churches.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. T. M. Cunningham has now fairly commenced his labors as pastor of this church, and we congratulate the congregation on having secured the services of such an able and talented minister. Mr. Cunningham speaks without notes, and from the first enlists the sympathy of his hearers, and by his eloquence carries them completely along with him. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is to be dispensed on Sabbath first—preparatory service on Friday evening. Were the choir seats as ably filled as the pulpit, the pleasure of worshipping with this congregation would be increased ten-fold. The same may be said of other churches not three blocks distant.

THE NEW TRINITY CHURCH.—The *Record* says it is currently reported in the city that Trinity Church has secured for rent, Mr. Beers (by exchange of their present location), the handsome lot on Wabash Avenue, known as "the Cathedral lot," as the site for a new church. We sincerely trust that this rumor may be well founded, as the situation is a very eligible one. The parish never has been so united, harmonious and strong as it is now, under their present worthy rector, Rev. James Pratt. We hope the time not so distant be then the commencement of an elegant and permanent church edifice.

CHURCH MATTERS.—Grace Church, Chicago, is being thoroughly painted and repaired. It will be opened again for divine service on next Sunday. A stained window is to be placed in the chancel. The Bishop of the Diocese has recently held confirmations in three of the Chicago churches, confirming 2 in Trinity; 3 in Christ Church, and 17 in St. John's. On Sunday morning, June 17, Bishop Whitehouse administered to the Diaconate, Salmon R. Weldon, in Trinity Church, Chicago. The candidate was presented by Rev. James Pratt, Rector of the church, who also preached the sermon.

Tenth Ward Temperance Legion.

The quarterly meeting of this efficient Society was held in the Edwards' Chapel, on Tuesday evening, June 26th. The report read by the Society showed that they had held regular meetings once a fortnight during the six months of its existence; that addresses had been delivered by several of the ministers and physicians of the city, and that in the last three months 370 persons had taken the pledge of total abstinence, a greater number than had taken the same in the preceding three months.

The following officers were chosen for the present quarter:

President—Rev. DAVID TEFT.
Vice Presidents—John Macalister, Francis McIntyre, James Stayne.
Treasurer—John Webb.
Recording Secretary—Thomas Manby.
Corresponding Secretary—Jeremiah Porter.

The address on this evening was by C. J. Hull, Esq., the first President of the Society, to whom, by his request address and earnest labors the Society is greatly indebted for its prosperity. Its second President, in addition to his efficient aid within at our regular meetings, has frequently spoken in the open air on Sabbath afternoons, and secured many signatures to the pledge, of those who would not attend other meetings.

This Society, with the Good Templars, and the army of the Flying Artillery, co-operating, is doing a good work in our city.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The next regular meeting will occur at the Clark street Methodist Church, this (Tuesday) evening, at 8½ o'clock. The approaching concert and celebration render it important that each Superintendent and Teacher be present.

JAMES T. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms furnished by J. A. Smith & Co., 113 Lake street at as low prices as any other manufacturer, and warranted superior in quality. jy3-19t

☞ Fourth of July everybody is going on excursions, consequently everybody is reaping for the latest style of Hats. The Jeddo Hat can be found at Sam Dunn & Co.'s, 101 Randolph street. Also, manufacturing Wide-Awake uniforms to fill orders from city and country. jy3-2t

SPUD'S PALE CREAM ALE.—Send to the Columbian Brewery for a quarter cask of this patriotic beverage for your Fourth of July celebration, or order of Watkins, 119 Dearborn street. July 3-2t

☞ Wide-Awake uniforms furnished at the low price of $1.63, by J. M. Loomis, 97 Clark street. Single or by the quantity. je30-3t

☞ Leland & Mixer have removed from store 152 South Water street, temporarily occupied by them, to their new Tasteful Rooms in Fiedler's block, opposite the Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st. je30-3t.

☞ Miller's Hair Invigorator—the best in use. S. T. Hinckley, agent, 309 State street. je30-2m.

☞ If you want a good Kerosene or Coal Oil Lamp, which will give the light of eight candles, not costing but seven-eighths of a cent an hour, emitting no odor or smoke, and not exploding, go to the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 South Clark street, between Washington and Madison. Lard, Solar, Fluid, Lunar and all kinds of Lamps altered to burn Kerosene. je15-1m

DIED.

On Sunday Morning, at two o'clock, at the residence of his son, at cleaverville, CHARLES CLEAVER, Sr., in the 76th year of his age.

As a token of Corn, fully ripe for the harvest, so he was cut down and taken from among us. He leaves a large family to mourn his departure—having moved into the country, in order to bring his children, all of whom survive him—and would desire to pay this slight tribute to his memory. He was a native of England, in the metropolis of which he was born, and was for many years extensively engaged in business, in prosperity as in adversity, when it came, he was always known as a man of the strictest integrity. Of his residence in Chicago, and the many twenty years of his life spent here, we need not speak further, as his numerous acquaintances and neighbors willingly testify to his honest and upright life. He was a loving husband, a kind and affectionate father, and a sincere friend. Such a man will be missed, and when his trusting in the merits of his Saviour, long for that rest that is promised to the people of God.

The funeral will take place from the house, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

July 1st, of Consumption, Miss VIOLA E. MANCHESTER, aged 20 years.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon at four o'clock, at the house of A. G. Warren, No. 98 West Randolph street. The friends of the deceased and family are invited to be present.

☞ Madison county, N. Y., papers please copy.

Of Diphtheria, on Sunday morning, July 1, NORMAN, son of William G. and Carrie M. Lewis—aged four months.

In this city, June 30th, CLARA HERMION, only child of William G. and Georgie A. Gray—aged three years.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

New Advertisements.

☞ *C. E. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 62 Washington st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Journal and all the Leading Papers of the North West.* jal-1d3m-y

WANTED.—Three to Five acres of Land, must be on the South side, between State and Indiana Avenue, for which cash will be paid. Also, a 12 horse power and lot on the South side of Twelfth street; must be low. Inquire of PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. jy3x2t

BOARDING.—Board can be obtained on Mich gan Avenue, near Ringold Place, in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, where he can be left to the comforts of a home. Address P. O. box 2220. jy3-2t

FOR SALE.—Five Mowing Machines, (E. Ball's Patent, Canton, Ohio,) they are the best machines now in use; three new Reapers, two Hacks, nearly new; an assortment of Harness, Saddles, &c., at a big discount. Inquire of PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. jy3x2t

WANTED.—By an experienced Printer and Editor, a position as assistant or principal Editor of a good newspaper. Is able to take out in part the purchase money. Address E. GOODRICH, Office, Chicago, or Agent I. C. R. R. Co., Oswego, Illinois. jy3-3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading in Chicago, under the firm name of Ellis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation. The business will be carried on by James W. Finley. JAMES W. FINLEY, WILLIAM V. A. FURPLESS. Chicago, July 2d, 1860. jy2-68-3t

YACHT FOR SALE.—The "Octavia," in good order, will be sold on reasonable terms to a good purchaser. Inquire of THOMAS R. PICKETT, 1776 JULY FOURTH 1860 GREAT CELEBRATION Clemen's Garden, Cottage Grove, Where there will be a grand display of Fire Works in the evening, together with good music, &c., &c. Hyde Park Train will leave Madison Cars will run every ten minutes to the grounds. jy3x2t

FOUND.—A black silk Mantilla near Randolph street Bridge on Sunday evening. The owner can have the same by calling at 57 Randolph street, proving property and paying for this advertisement. jy3-2t

WANTED.—An experienced Salesman, to whom good wages will be given. Also, one who understands the trade, permanent employment and liberal wages will be given to a good workman. Address, with references, post office box 2137, Chicago. jy2x2t

WANTED.—A situation to do chamber or General Housework by a girl that can give good recommendations. Inquire at No. 56 Market street, between Peck and Eldridge street, on South Side. jy3-2t

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 104 and 106 Washington st, Methodist Church Block. Chicago, July 2d, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The FIFTH Semi-Annual Dividend of three per cent. will be paid to depositors in this Institution, on and after the 1st proximo, from 9 to 12 A. M. jy3d1w N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225
Corner Franklin.

"HOTSPUR,"
Large Oven Air Tight
Cooking Stove!

For Wood or Coal, and adapted to country or city use. The best, safest and most economical cooking invention in the superior operation and practical [illegible] just received by

THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.

WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS,
MASSER'S & MINTURE CREAM FREEZER.
Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips, Wooden and Willow Ware generally.
Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail.

JAPANNED WARE!
Tea and Grocers' Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c., &c., &c.
Sitting, Plunge, and Shower Baths!
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
KITCHEN UTENSILS!
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Finishing and Jobbing done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c., at retail.

Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN.
my12x26-3m

37 Lake street & 43 Wabash ave.
IRON BLOCK.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG,
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed to their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious store

Burch's Iron Block,
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Purchasers will always find on with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,
"LOW PRICES WIN,"
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers to it. jy3-1m

$300 REWARD.—We the undersigned agree to pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars each, for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the frame Warehouse on Bridgeport, owned by us, and destroyed on the night of the 1st of June, 1860.
GEO. A. SEAVERNS,
J. L. & A. WORK,
ANDREW BROWN.
July2d3t-w

FOR GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON, touching at MACKINAC and KENOSHA.
The Swift and Splendid Steamer
COMET,
CAPT. MORGAN, leaves for above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 173 Clark st. jy2-3t

FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
The cheapest route to all points in Northern Wisconsin. The splendid steamer
WABASH VALLEY,
CAPT. DOUGLAS, leaves for above ports every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. jy2

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS!
AT FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!
Now is the Time to Buy Summer Goods!
STRYKER & CO.,
141 - Lake Street. - 141
Those wishing to save money will do well to call and examine the
Cheapest Goods ever offered in this Market!
Having determined to close out our
ENTIRE STOCK of SUMMER GOODS
We have marked them down to such a figure as to induce all to buy.
WE are now offering Foulard and Pacific Challis at 12½ cents, former price 25 to 31½ cents.
Barages at 62½ cts, former price 75 to 87½ cts.
Fine Silks at 15 to 20 cts—former price 25 to 37½ cts.
Barege Robes worth $10 to $13 we are now selling at from $4 to $5.
Lawns at from 3 to 12½ cts, formerly sold at from 12 to 18¾ cents.
Organdies from 12½ cts to 18 cts, formerly sold at 18¾ to 25 cents.
Valencias and Foil du Chevres 12 to 16 cts, formerly sold at 18¾ to 37½ cts.
Bear brands of American and English Prints only 10 cts.
Beautiful French Chints de, at 18 cents.
Londale & Bartlett 4-4 Bleached Cottons only 12½ cents.
Heavy Brown do, at from 6 to 8 cents.
Hoop Skirts, from 7 hairlings to 16 hairlings.
Fine Apple Skins 31½ to 37½ cents per yard.
Foulard de, 37½ to 50 cents per yard.
Unrivaling Dress Goods in great variety at cost.
Fancy Dress Silks at 50 per cent. less than cost in Eastern markets.
A large and extensive assortment of
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES
AT COST.
A large assortment of
PARASOLS AND SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see us and avail yourselves of these GREAT BARGAINS.
STRYKER & CO.
jy3x2t-6

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and will turn out per day 1 barrel Rand's Patent Barrels, each of which will make 10 barrels or more, making a good 12 said and better, than any other mill in the country. The situation is the best for wheat, for which the highest price is realized. Also, the health of the citizens of Peoria, is the best in the West, and no other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the centre of the Military Tract, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a large grain growing district, and only access to the Eastern and Southern markets. The crops in the surrounding country are unusually large. I am desirous to offer an opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to stock it. Apply on the premises, PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS.
Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patented rights of the Mill obtained.

Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patented rights of the Mill obtained.
RICHMOND & CO.,
Agents for the
New York Central R. R., Cleveland & Pittsburgh R.R., Troy & Erie and Troy and Western Lines on the Canal,
and (running in connection with the above) the Reliance Line of Propellers, consisting of
FOURTEEN FIRST CLASS PROPELLERS,
with counter freight at the lowest rates to and from all the principal points in the West, via the Lakes and Rail or Canal between Buffalo and Albany.
Also, freight contracted to and from
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA
at LOWER RATES than by any other route.
Office No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and South of Twelfth street; must be low. Inquire of
PETER SHIMP,
167 State street.
jy2x2t

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS,
99 . . Clark Street. . . 99
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO'S
Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two Premiums in Gold and Silver Medals.
GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,
PIANOS TO RENT.
Apply at Music store, 99 South Clark street. jy2

WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. A. SMITH & CO.
No. 113 Lake Street,
Continue to furnish the WIDE AWAKE UNIFORMS, complete, and of the very best quality, at the lowest prices. They also manufacture Uniforms for the Grand Turk, Cadets, the Terre Haute Lancers with Flag and Staff ready for use.
Also, the Uniform of the Company for the Delegation to be adopted by the Chicago Cadets, with printed explanations.
All orders from Clubs throughout the Western States will have prompt attention, and be properly shipped without delay. jy2

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL
REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!
PRESS AND TRIBUNE pamphlet edition of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention is now ready. Our daily reporters, assisted by three expert reporters of the Congressional Globe, have given a full report of the proceedings.
Official Roll of Delegates
to the Convention from all the States and Territories, with the Post Office address of each.
The price of the pamphlet, stitched and trimmed, (48 pages in double columns) is five cents per single copy. Fifty cents per dozen, or $3 per hundred. Postage one cent per copy extra. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO., jy2-1t Chicago.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.....$425,617.28
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO.,
OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.....$213,194.34
HOPE FIRE INS. CO.,
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Press & Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1860.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

We like to meet old acquaintances, and hence when we find Mr. RICHARD HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania—the author of a recent pamphlet entitled:

"AMERICAN SLAVERY REGARDED FROM AN UNUSUAL STAND-POINT.

"Territorial Abstractions Ignored as now Immaterial, and a more Radical Issue Raised."

—appointed as a member of the Douglas Democratic National Committee, we rejoice to acknowledge the fitness of the selection, and to confess that the right man has been found for the right place. Since the Douglas party in National Convention have declared their readiness for a Congressional Slave Code, provided the Supreme Court have already decided, or may hereafter decide, that Territorial Legislatures cannot abolish slavery, Mr. Haldeman's elevation in the ranks of the party becomes even signally just and appropriate.—About three months ago this gentleman, as President of the Democratic Union Club of Harrisburg, Pa., issued a pamphlet with the above caption, which was quite extensively franked to the Northwest by the Douglas members of Congress from this State. The copy which fell into our hands bore the sign manual of the Hon. J. A. McClernand. We gave it a brief notice at the time of its former notoriety, and since the author has earned promotion by his success in propagating new ideas of social economy, we may venture to call attention again to the leading features of his document.

Mr. Haldeman argues that the idea underlying the Republican party, and giving it its unexampled success, "consists in a vague belief in the equality of all races of man,"—a belief which has obtained a degree of currency and strength in the United States quite unwarranted by any premises which have been established by history, religion or common sense. This idea he says was first heralded by the French philosopher and sceptic, Rousseau, through whose brilliant writings the popular mind of France was impregnated with the notion of "liberty, equality and fraternity" so-called, the whole resulting in the Revolution of '98, the slaughter of hundreds of human beings, and the enthronement of the goddess of Reason! The American idea that "all men are created equal," found in our Declaration of Independence, was derived from this bloody parturition in France. Mr. Haldeman is rather misty in his chronology at this point, not explaining how the American Revolution happened to come on twenty years before the French. He holds, nevertheless, that Jefferson became imbued with the dogma of the equality of all men from his association with Frenchmen. Thus, he says, "this abstract "opinion was adopted by the nation, and a "vague belief in the equality of all races has "floated through the national mind of America "from that day to this."

The purpose of the pamphleteer is "to reply by the proof that such an idea is the "conception of moon-struck theorists and "builders of castles in the air." It is for this purpose that he recites the incidents of the French Revolution, whence, he alleges, the notion of the equality of mankind was imported to America. He proceeds to argue that the African race has been enslaved from the period of remotest antiquity—that the negroes have never given evidence of a capacity for civilization, not even by borrowing from civilized races with whom they are brought in contact by trade or proximity of territory. (The inference is, of course, that the whip is the only reliable civilizing agent to be applied to the African, and "pickling" the only sure means of grace, by which he may be brought to the knowledge of eternal things.) The chasm between this train of ideas and the extreme Southern creed, that slavery as it exists is morally right and socially beneficial, is easily skipped over. The pamphlet ends with the assertion of the broadest Calhounism, declaring that the equality of the human family is an arrant heresy, unsustained by either facts or logic.

While we take issue with this member of the Douglas National Committee as to *his* facts and logic, we can but confess that he holds the proper ground for the maintenance of his side of the issues of the campaign thus being narrowed down to their legitimate proportions. We can but congratulate our readers and the Republican party of the nation, that the so-called Democracy, even in the North, are casting off the disguises which they have heretofore worn. As long as they were making the plea that the integrity of the Union demanded the continuance of Slavery; as long as they excused its existence by disclaiming responsibility for its beginning; as long as they professed to deprecate its effects upon the body politic and social, and to hope for its removal, they were dangerous just in proportion to the extent of the popular belief in their sincerity. But let them once stand before the American people as the champions of that heresy which maintains that any nation or individual must necessarily be condemned to slavery, and their fate may be at once foretold. Without being able to describe the logical process by which they would reach that conclusion, the men of toil—the men who sow and reap, who hammer iron, plane boards, build machines, make roads and do the work of the world generally—would feel that the enthronement of the black man, by virtue of that heresy, is but the prelude to the enslavement of themselves; and that the Virginia maxim, "condition, not color is the essential pre-requisite of slavery," would not wait long for an application to free white men. Mr. Haldeman's argument which now has in a marked degree the sanction of the Douglas party of the nation challenges the reproduction of HENRY CLAY'S famous letter of 1849, written in the maturity of the great man's intellect, on the occasion of the last Constitutional Convention in Kentucky. The letter is too long for the limits of this article, but the wise and statesmanlike views which it presents are peculiarly apposite to the matter under consideration. "I know," said Mr. Clay, "there are those who draw an argument "in favor of slavery from the alleged intellectual inferiority of the black race. Whether "this argument is founded in fact or not I "will not stop to inquire, but merely say that "if it proves anything at all it proves too "much. It proves that among the white races "in the world any one might properly be enslaved by any other which had made greater "advances in civilization. And, if this rule "applies to nations, there is no reason why it "should not apply to individuals; and it "might easily be proved that the wisest men "in the world could rightfully reduce all other "men and women to bondage."

Now Mr. Clay and the Pennsylvania members of the Douglas National Committee cannot both be right. The one asserts that all men are created equal in the Heavenly endowments of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The other declares that physical or intellectual might makes right, and that the strong man or the wise man may properly enslave the weak and the ignorant. A doctrine that has been for ages maintained by kings, autocrats, despots, tyrants and aristocracies—its adoption in this republic would be but the beginning of the train of opinions and events which would overturn our governmental fabric and trample out the idea of inalienable rights in humanity which the Revolution established and which the success of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams and Madison have, up to this time, maintained. Because, admission of inferiority of classes or races in that which concerns the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is the admission of inferiority in individuals of which those classes or races are composed; and the principle once established, that any individual born has a diviner claim to the enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven to all mankind, then can justly, by reason of color, shape of skull, kinkiness of hair, length of heel, be maintained by any other man of all the earth, all the evils of despotism, of aristocracies, oligarchies and theocracies follow as a natural, necessary and unavoidable sequence from the premises; and the two hundred or two thousand men of this country, to whom nature has given the physical and mental qualities which elevate them above their fellows, may g vern all the rest as an aristocracy; and among that two hundred or two thousand, the *one* of the greatest courage and capacity ought at once to be chosen to rule over all the rest as emperor, despot, king. There is no half-way house. There is, there can be no compromise. Either man is created with natural rights, of which no ordination of government, society or religion can divest him; or he is not. If the former, all forms of government which do not perpetuate in him the rights with which he has been endowed by his Maker, are radically and continually wrong. If the latter, all government which does not represent the will of the one strongest man of the nation is an infringement of his rights, and should unquestionably be abolished. This is the issue we have now reached. Choose you this day whom ye will serve. "If the Lord be God follow him, but if Baal then follow him."

BRITISH HOME ARMY.

The British spend more for military purposes and get less for it than anyother nation in the world. According to the Army estimates for the Island of Great Britain for this year the cost is $74,000,000. And against this vast sum the whole regular force that could be turned out, omitting the men at the *depots*, to repel an invasion do not exceed 30,000. This is at the rate of $2,500 for each effective man! The pay of private soldiers is small, so that but a small part of the enormous expenditure can be charged to their account. But the officers and supernumeraries and drones are prodigal, and millions are wasted on red tape routine and on "how not to do it." With the same amount of money, Louis Napoleon can maintain ten times as many soldiers, and keep them in a far higher state of efficiency.

The English people are complaining loudly of the horrid abuse in their army system, and calling for its reformation. But so long as they are content to be ruled by an avaricious, incompetent aristocracy, there will be no reform. The ax must be laid at the root of the tree, and the heriditary monopoly must be cut down and cast into the fire.

The American military system is considered pretty expensive; but each effective soldier only represents a cost of $1,000 per year. The regular army at this time, numbers about 16,000 men, and costs the country $15,500,000 annually. But it must be borne in mind that our troops are scattered over vast areas—are sent to wildernesses far beyond the settled portions of the country. They are strung along the Rio Grande, dotted over New Mexico and Utah in detachments, stationed in forts among the Indians of California, Oregon, and the Rocky Mountains; and, in fact, dispersed over a space as large as Russia; over a trackless, bridgeless, roadless territory, twenty times as large as the Island of Great Britain. To reach them supplies must be wagoned or mule-packed for hundreds and thousands of miles, over vast mountains and unfordable rivers, and across treeless, waterless deserts, through hostile tribes of Indians, and far from the habitations of civilized man.

The troops must be constantly marching from place to place, for the escort of emigrants against hostile Indians and Mormons, and the protection of the pioneer settlements on the border and distant interior. The expense of subsisting troops and reinforcing them under such circumstances, adds vastly to the cost of sustaining an army. Thirty thousand men could be maintained in the thickly settled Atlantic States, more cheaply than fifteen thousand on the distant frontiers, among the Rocky mountains, on the Pacific coast, and along the Rio Grande. And the American private soldier is better paid and as well clothed and fed as the British soldier.

If 30,000 men costs John Bull seventy-five millions of dollars per year, for doing home garrison duty, the principal of the British debt would hardly support the standing army equal to that of France one year. With all the abuses of our own system, this country could support an army of 100,000 effective fighting men in time of peace, for less money than is squandered on less than one-third that many in England. But we are not cursed with a hereditary nobility, who waste but work not.

Important Decision.

We clip the following from the Mahoning (McDonough County Ills.) *Eagle* (Douglas Democrat) of June 30th:

A CARD.—*Mr. Editor:*—In view of the action of the Democratic party in its recent Convention, I deem it my duty to withdraw from the party, longer act with that party.

I deem this public statement of the fact, due in justice, alike to myself, and to those with whom I have so long acted, and for whom I have formed so many political attachments.

Respectfully, CARTER VAN VLECK.

Macomb, June 28, 1860.

Although Mr. Van Vleck does not state to which party he will now attach himself, nor the particular causes that have produced this change in his political course, yet from our personal acquaintance with him, we have no doubt in our own mind with whom he may be found hereafter acting, and can readily understand the reasons therefor. Mr. Van Vleck is an able lawyer, an eloquent and effective stump orator, and a gentleman of great moral worth and of much personal and political influence, and by his energy and ability contributed largely toward carrying McDonough County for Douglas, in 1858, then and now one of the "doubtful counties" in this State. Our Democratic friends there can ill afford to lose the benefit of his valuable aid in the hand-to-hand fight now being waged in their midst; but Mr. Van Vleck doubtless has not forgotten the pledges, which he, in common with all other Democratic orators of that year, made to the people, that they would never again support for office any man who had voted for the Lecompton Constitution, or sustained, or countenanted the Lecompton policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and after having seen Mr. Douglas trying to court the favor of Mr. Buchanan from the time the contest in Illinois was ended in '58; requiring his friends to vote for, and using all his influence to secure the election of a Lecomptonite for Speaker of the House of Representatives; making a speech in favor of a slave code for the free States; telegraphing to friends at Charleston to engraft the Dred Scott decision into the platform upon which he was seeking a nomination, and again telegraphing at Baltimore still further to modify the same to suit the Slave Codettes of the South, and then accepting the nomination with Fitzpatrick still on the ticket, who had voted for the Lecompton Constitution, sustained Buchanan in his vile administration throughout, and had also voted for the Senate resolutions avowing it to be the duty of Congress to pass a law protecting slave property in the Territories in case the Territorial Legislature refused or neglected to pass laws affording such protection. Mr. Van Vleck very probably, we think, [illegible] endorsed in his card, and the fact that Mr. Fitzpatrick, since Judge Douglas' acceptance, refused to run on the ticket with him, would make no difference with such a man as Mr. Van Vleck, after the party had shown such an entire abandonment of their professed principles by nominating him, and especially after having at Baltimore, as if intending to add "insult to injury" to the sentiments of the honest followers of Judge Douglas, incorporated an additional resolution into their platform, which in effect, as Mr. Van Vleck as a lawyer, must in his conscience know, pledges Judge Douglas's party to pass a slave code for the Territories whenever the people shall attempt to prohibit slavery there. We admire the manly honesty and consistency of Mr. Van Vleck, who has been all his political life, personally and politically devoted to Judge Douglas, and assure him that thousands of others are taking the same stand that he has.

Will Douglas Resign?

We have asked this question twice, and now for a third time request his home organ to answer it. When Gen. Cass was nominated for President he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, as it was eminently proper he should do. We take it for granted that Mr. Douglas will do the same. He and his friends express the utmost confidence in his election; and of course he will not show his distrust in the boasts by holding on to his seat in the Senate.

Politics in New Jersey.

A correspondent writes us from New Jersey stating that "all the Americans have come into the support of Lincoln and Hamlin, and the Democrats are about half and half," that is, equally divided between Breckinridge and Douglas. New Jersey is no longer among the doubtful States. She is sure for Lincoln and Hamlin by a handsome majority.

☞ The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, on the 18th of May, hoisted the flag of Lincoln. It now hauls it down. Straws show.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

No man in Ohio can tell as flat-footed a falsehood without blushing as J. W. Gray, editor of the *Plain Dealer*.

LETTER FROM BLOOMINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, June 30th.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A week passed at this flourishing little city, the County Seat of McLean Co., has but strengthened previous impressions as to the character of that place and those traits on the part of its citizens which have given it a solid and substantial growth.

The past week, daily records of which have appeared in your columns, has been one of importance to Bloomington, and to the State at large. It cannot be doubted, and indeed must believe it will appear most desirable that Bloomington, as the seat of the Normal University will also be the centre of other kindred yet independent matters of interest, as indicated by the large attendance on the several occasions of this week, beginning with the Convention on Agricultural Education, and ending with the Commencement of the University.

The cause of Agricultural Education, for a long time past, in discussion among leading minds in this State, has received a direct impetus from this gathering, and something will result from it in the direction desired. Undisheartened by lack of complete success elsewhere in other States, there was manifested a disposition in that Convention, irrespective of politics or parties, to profit by the experience of others, and realize for Illinois, whose chief source of greatness must ever be intelligent agriculture, the establishment of an institution, or department of an institution already established, which shall be the seat and fountain head of experiment and investigation tending to increase the profit and guard the interest of the agriculturist.

The National History Society, too, had a most important and valuable session, the best yet held by them. It has become a fixed and prominent fact and the apartments devoted to its use in the new University building will prove one of the most attractive features of the same.

My reference to the Normal University has already been so extended that little needs to be added. I should do less than justice to facts however, were I not to give special mention and credit due to Charles E. Hovey, Esq., the Principal of the University, whose indefatigable zeal and energy have, the while nothing has been neglected in the inner management of the institution, given such notable and noble result as the completion of this splendid edifice, though in a period of financial distress which rested with almost crushing weight upon all enterprises of this nature, especially in the West.

The University building, on its noble swell of prairie a little over a mile north of the city, is already the nucleus of quite a number of dwellings, the Professors' houses and boarding houses. The residents of Bloomington have a just pride in this educational enterprise which their liberality has invited to their city, and has since generously advanced and cherished.

I cannot close reference to Bloomington without including its hotel attractions. The Nicolls House, kept by George W. Smith, is one of the best hotel establishments the traveler finds in the State outside of Chicago. I do not know if elsewhere I have found in a city of its size greater perfection in every detail that might conduce to the comfort of the guest. Its ample parlors were almost daily occupied as committee rooms, and throughout the week it was crowded to overflowing, yet in no respect to the abridgement of the comfort of the guests, all of whom were loud in their praise of mine host and his assistants.

Bloomington is a staunch Republican city. The *Daily Pantagraph* is a well conditioned and well managed sheet, sound in its Republican faith. There are two other papers, Weeklies, published here. The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company have just erected a new depot building, a neat and commodious structure, one of the best on their line.

Bloomington is going ahead. She has had her share of the reverses since the crisis, but not to her ruin, and recuperation has long since begun. Yours, H.

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

Harriet Hosmer the American Sculptor—Dr. Harriet K. Hunt.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, June 28, 1860.

Harriet Hosmer has just had an order from some gentlemen of St. Louis for a bronze statue of Thomas H. Benton, for which she is to have $10,000. She is now engaged on a monument ordered by Mr. Crow of St. Louis. It has been designed by Miss Hosmer, and the drawing promises a work of great beauty and power. The Savior is represented extending his hand to raise a young girl who reclines at his feet. The figure of the Savior is to be nine feet high, and the conception of his person evinces rare genius in the artist. Those who have supposed that Miss Hosmer, with all her fine powers of execution and her exquisite conception of lighter subjects, would lack the power to design a representation of those loftier types of character which illumine with unapproachable glory the highest production of art, will be happily disappointed when they see this great work. They will hardly need the inscription below to [illegible] Miss Hosmer returns from Rome to take care of her father, Dr. Hosmer, and just now she has interrupted her work to execute his bust. This young woman's energy is illustrated by the fact that when she heard of her father's illness she made the journey from Rome to Boston in seventeen days, the shortest time ever made. At Rome she has been the pupil and friend of John Gibson, the greatest of living English sculptors. All her life she has done brave work, sometimes audacious but never unworthy, and when she presented herself in Rome, where a great prejudice exists against lady pretenders, not without reason at first, her wishes gave that she both could and would achieve a success alike honorable to herself, her art and her master. Mr. Gibson's prophetic expectations have been more than fulfilled. From the first he expressed himself more than satisfied with her power of imitating the roundness and softness of flesh, and upon one occasion he said that he had never seen it surpassed, and not often equalled. A bust of Daphne, a lovely bust of the beautiful Medusa, a statue of Œnone for Mr. Crow of St. Louis, and a statue of Beatrice Cenci for the Public Library of St. Louis, which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, and won golden opinions from eminent critics, were her earliest productions. When her father's financial reverses deprived her of the aid which he had so gladly given, just as she was starting for England to escape the dangers of a summer in Rome, she gave up the contemplated journey, sold her fine horse and expensive English saddle, remained in Rome to model her famous statue of Puck, a work all spirit, originality and fun, and in six months achieved an independence. Since that time she has met with distinguished success. A monument for the Church of Rev. Andrew delle Fratte, at Rome, a fountain of original design and a statue of Zenobia larger than life are the later efforts of her genius. Harriet Hosmer is but twenty-nine, a native of Watertown, near Boston, a woman of no ordinary worth and an artist of great achievements and greater promise, and she will make us all more proud of her as she continues the career which her courage and faithfulness and extraordinary genius have so successfully inaugurated.

Another Boston woman of not a little note in the medical profession and in the effort to obtain a proper recognition of the position of woman in the State, has recently engaged afresh the attention of the public and the warm interest of her many friends—I allude to Harriet K. Hunt, M. D., and the commemoration on Wednesday, the 27th, of the twenty-fifth anniversary of her entrance upon professional life. To Boston people the woman, the physician and the reformer are so well known through her useful life, her able and acceptable practice, and her writings and public efforts, that they need none of the information which may be acceptable to your readers.

Dr. Hunt was of Boston parentage, born on the 9th of November, 1805. In her frank and genial "Glances and Glimpses," published in 1856, she gave an account of "fifty years social, including twenty years professional life"—the history of her experience from her birth. With her sister, Mrs. L. A. Wright she began to practise as a physician, and twenty years since the two purchased with the results of this practice the residence in Green street, now occupied by Miss Hunt. Her practice has been large and successful. In every way she has exerted herself to obtain opportunity and protection for women's work. Her protest against taxation without suffrage is well known to the public of the whole country. Dr. Hunt's principle is that women ought to work, that every young woman should be trained to some labor by which a good living may be obtained, and idleness and the evils which follow it avoided. With excellent common sense and a hearty and cheerful nature she has done her work well. On Wednesday her numerous friends met to honor her. Appropriate religious exercises were performed, addresses made and ceremonies celebrated to the satisfaction of all. I should mention that the occasion was called the Silver Wedding of Miss Harriet K. Hunt and Harriet K. Hunt, M. D. A wedding ring was presented on behalf of the managers of the Hospital for Women and Children. The following lines illustrate the spirit and idea of the occasion:

"'Twas lucky day,
When Miss Harriet K.
Is seeking for the Hunt,
Met with one Dr. Hu—
And without further words
Consented to join in couple."

Here is one of the mistakes which were fastened up in all parts of the house. "Honor to the physician who by inculcating a reverent obedience to physical laws leads to a deeper reverence for all divine laws." The whole house was filled with flowers arranged with taste. Twelve little girls as the seasons brought flowers for "the monarch maid." Poems were read and songs sung, and great hilarity prevailed. The worthy Doctor's laugh is in itself a cure far half the ills which flesh is heir to. A silver cup was presented to Mrs. Wright, the silver of the Doctor herself more pleasure than all her own honors. I should not forget to mention that one room was dedicated to the memory of the departed. Here were memorials of John Murray, Thomas Jones and Horace Ballou, distinguished preachers of the church to which Dr. Hunt belongs, and in pulpits of which she has recently preached.

The following pleasant lines from the pen of Mrs. Gage of St. Louis, will interest many of your readers:

THE SILVER WEDDING.

Commemorative of the union of Miss H. K. Hunt and Dr. H. K. Hunt, on the 27th of June, 1860.

'Twas in the flowery month of June,
When poets find allthings in tune,
Throughout the earth and sky,
A merry wedding came to pass,
The bride, a fresh and comely lass,
The bridegroom, cold and sky.

Musty and old and full of gloom,
All aches and pains and blues and rheums,
And lank and lean and grim;
And neighbors wondered why the maid
Of such a fright was not afraid,
Why loved him with such zeal.

He never knew an hour of ease—
His life but made her love increase,
For well the maiden knew,
That, notwithstanding all his pains,
He was a man of heart and brains,
And faith and mercy, too.

'Twas only through the outer man
That all this error began,
His inner life was great.
And so this blue-eyed, laughing girl
Took to her heart his suffering churl,
And met impending fate.

Hippocrates, 'tis said, stood by
While Esculapius lovingly
The young bride gave away;
Diana, sent by Mercury down,
Glad plaits upon her head a crown.
Sometimes half crazed, sometimes whole mad;
The bridegroom laughed the louder.
She only laughed the louder.
He'd storm—she did not mind a whit,
But laughed and dosed him out of it,
And every day grew prouder.

And day by day she cured some ill
By cheerful word or well-made pill,
And, spite of all his trouble,
She made of him as good a spouse
As ever graced a lady's house,
And gained him honor double.

Now through a score of years and five
She's made her sickly bridegroom live
And cured his aches and pains,
His colds and coughs, his fevers, blues,
Consumption, rheumatics and stews,
And pocketed her gains.

This is their silver wedding day
And she is just as blithe and gay,
As free from care and woe
As when in girlhood bright and fresh,
The differing twain were made one flesh,
In the long, long ago.

But then, 'tis whispered all about,
(This said there's not a chance for doubt),
She's found a new affinity,—
Quit the old M. D. on the shelf—
Taken a new one to herself—
A Doctor of Divinity!

But who shall blame her? As a bride
For twice the long years she's tried
To mend the *outward* man,
And conquered; let her use her skill
To lift the *soul* above earth's ill,
And cure it, if she can.

And when the *golden* wedding comes,
If were not bidden to our homes
In spirit, here we'll be,
We'll give her all the honor due
For curing soul and body too,
By science, mirth and love.

Dr. Hunt is still in the full exercise of her powers and may with some reason hope to live to see her 80th year and her golden wedding. You would wish it and think it if you could hear her health-giving laugh. DOCTOR.

Lincoln and Hamlin in Delaware.

From a long report in the Delaware *Republican*, published at Wilmington, we gather that the cause of Lincoln and Hamlin is flourishing bravely in that gallant little State. In confirmatory of this, we may take the following editorial paragraph from that paper:

The Lincoln and Hamlin movement is assuming much larger proportions in the lower counties of this State than we had any idea of. In Sussex county men of standing and influence are getting on the fence, on the ground that the principles are right, and it is not proper nor honest to "smuggle the truth." The real object of locofocoism also with them is their votes effective in the contest—elected President, satisfied that Lincoln [illegible] all his pains, [illegible] to give half a vote to the Locofocos by throwing it away on a third candidate. A few men, however, seem determined to stand aloof, and retard this movement for the right, but some will fall in, and others will, in less than a twelvemonth, mourn over their course, and vainly wish that their acts could be blotted from the record.

The friends of Lincoln and Hamlin held a State Convention at Milford, on Tuesday last, which was fully attended, and passed off very satisfactorily to all concerned. Resolutions were adopted in favor of protection to American industry, free homesteads, free territories, and Hamlin and Lincoln. A distinct electoral ticket was framed, composed of John R. Latimer, James Green, and George R. Fisher.

Herschell V. Johnson, of Georgia.

The candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Douglas ticket not nominated by any National Convention. In 1848 he was appointed by the Governor of Georgia to represent that State in the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Colquit, who had resigned. While Senator he made a speech on the Oregon question, claiming in the strongest language the right to take slaves into any and all of the Territories, and to hold them in defiance of Territorial or Congressional legislation.

Of the manner of Mr. Johnson's getting on the Douglas ticket, and his past position, the *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says:

A committee assumed the responsibility of nominating Hon. Herschell V. Johnson as Vice President with Mr. Douglas. This contingency was not contemplated by the Rump Convention, as Mr. Forsyth and others had urged Mr. Fitzpatrick after a full understanding of his views. Mr. Johnson, it is said, was refused admission into the Douglas Convention for not being accredited as a delegate properly. He was formerly Governor of Georgia, and one of the most thorough and ultra fire-eaters and accessionists in the State, beside being in favor of re opening the slave-trade. When Mr. Cobb was put forward as the Union candidate in 1850, Mr. Johnson was among his violent opponents for surrendering the rights of the South. This combination is peculiarly appropriate, in view of Douglas' denunciation of the Disunionists, which that very conservative gentleman, Pierre Soule, reiterated as his mouthpiece at Baltimore.

A Parting Kick.

When Fitzpatrick was nominated for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket the newspapers in that interest were profuse in their laudations of him. When he declined being seen in such company, they dropped him with more haste than decency. But the "unkindest cut of all" is given by "Occasional" in the Philadelphia *Press*, who says:

Mr. Fitzpatrick ought to belong to the "Old Gentleman's" party. He is a very decent, staid and most respectable fogy—an Alabama fossil, and when he saw the storm brewing against his young friend Douglas, he became what Governor Bigler would say "slightly weak in the knees." It was a splendid opportunity to show his pluck, of which, I have no doubt, he has sufficiency, but he yielded before the blast. The fact is, he got the nomination because his friends supposed he desired it. It was not forced upon him. A great favor like this is not apt, like the offer of the Secretaryship of Venice, when he presents the silver prize to the winner in the regatta, as described by James Fenimore Cooper, "to go begging." His declension, therefore, filled the breasts of Douglas with indescribable mortification, and gave to the Disunionists who went to hear Breckinridge and Davis make their speech as last evening, a certain temporary exultation.

Tennessee for Breckinridge.

The only place in Tennessee where Squatter-ism has any supporters, is Memphis. The reception Douglas meets in that city, may be judged from the following extract from the *Appeals*, the leading Democratic paper:

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE—*The Constitution and the Union—Equal Rights to All.*—The lightning-tongued messenger has brought us intelligence of the nomination of those noble and exalted patriots, John C. Breckinridge and Jo. Lane, for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, by the National Democracy, assembled at Baltimore, on Saturday.

Tennessee, the home and grave of Jackson and Polk, gallantly stands firm to champion and support the cause and its representatives. All honor to our able Governor, with the gifted Andrew Ewing at their head, who left in scorn that falsely styled Democratic Convention, when it had proved treacherous to the principles of the party, and perfidious to the obligations of men of honor—who shook its dust from their sandals and joined hands with the true Democracy, excluded, both in principle and as to their delegates, from the Convention,

CLOSING OUT SALE.
CONTINUED.

T. B. CARTER,

Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST,

His entire stock of

Dress & Fancy Goods

☞ GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this fancy assorted stock.

136 - - LAKE STREET. - - - 18

50,000

STARK MILL BAGS,

At $23.75 per Hundred.

P. PALMER,

118, 124 & 126.....LAKE STREET.....122, 124 & 126

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SCALES! SCALES!

SAFES! SAFES!!

The largest and best stock of the above articles ever to be found at the DUNYEE & FOLWELL Manufacturing Company's Western Depot.

183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.

They have also on hand,

HAY, PORK, FLOUR, DORMANT, PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES, and full assortment of TRUCKS, LATTER PRESSES SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.

☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible retail and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

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BACON'S

BURGLAR-PROOF BANK SAFES,

Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,

Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1½ inches in diameter, and

Covert's Permutation Bank Lock

WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.

We Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock,

Wilders Fire Proof

SALAMANDER SAFES,

The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

197 South Water street.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191

Have now in store a very large stock of

GROCERIES;

which we offer to Purchasers at a very

SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!

☞ ONE STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS

And all other Articles

USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY STORE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE GROCERIES

Will please give us the pleasure of examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,

191 South Water street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

(UP STAIRS.)

HOLLISTER & WILKINS

Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North West, of

Medallion,	Three-Ply,
Wilton,	Ingrain,
Velvet,	Body Brussels,
Tapestry,	Tapestry, Ingrain,
Brussels,	Stair,
	and other

CARPETINGS!

RUGS, MATTINGS, MATS, OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN GOODS,

WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.

SHEETINGS,	TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS,	TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS,	QUILTS,
MATTRESSES,	BLANKETS,
LOUNGES,	PILLOWS,

And every description of

HOUSE FURNISHING

AND

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohawa it (late manager at Robbinton, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dress Rooms, at No. 106 Lake street and examine those curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it! Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. wh16-60-6m

Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga," "Ballston," "Congress Spring," or some other name, but the true title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL

	CONGRESS C. W. WATER.

Any one not having these words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. & M. Reed & Co., Fourth House; Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Cohgress Water direct from our house; and will would recommend them favorably to our trade in Chicago, and vicinity, who desire a purchase exercise Congress Water.
CLARKE & WHITE.
my16-71-4m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOW WITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of disordered stomach, a debilitated or other cases of approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c., which he will sell necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for distribution, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on their application.
D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OF-
FICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,
171 - Washington Street. - 171
Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.
☞ Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

Special Notices.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla.

One Twenty-five Cent Box of Brandreth's Pills is warranted to contain more pure Sarsaparilla than any dollar bottle of Sarsaparilla. All who are using Sarsaparilla, or think an substitute Brandreth's Pills, and take one each night. The effect will be found effective, 25¢ Cents-ol, New York. Beware of the LIFE LINE ADDITION PILLS are warranted equal to two dollar bottles of Sarsaparilla. Try one of these Pills. Written main active ingredient is alkaloid of Sarsaparilla. Take one pill every third day, you who are now using Sarsaparilla or any other tonic remedies. Drop all these for thirty days and use these pills in the place thereof for that time. The cost will be fifty cents, and they're worth a thousand dollars. Friends! offer, 50¢ Cents-ol, New York.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 49 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. lyr3-dow

Every Summer the demand for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters increases. It is found to be the only certain preservative of bodily strength during a period when the atmosphere is calculated to induce a feeling of lassitude and indigestion. The worst cases of Dyarrhœa and Dysentery give way to its potent influence. Innumerable persons who are now alive and well, must thank the discoverer of this preparation that they have not been swept away in the harvest of death. The Bitters is recommended by the best physicians in the land. This is the best evidence of its real value, because, as a general thing, they will not speak a word in favor of advertised preparations. They have been compelled to acknowledge the claims of this Bitters upon the community. Sold by druggists,

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

They Impart Strength; They Are Quick Pain.

These delightful Plasters yield ready ability to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration, and throw off all the offensive, polluted impurities of the system. They should be used for all Chronic Affections, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Pleurisy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Pleurisy, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Pleurisy, Consumption

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 5, 1860.

Exchange is weaker decidedly. From the complexion of the market to-day it is likely to be well stocked, to meet the payments of the morrow, which of course is the last day for the semi-annual remittances to be made. The bankers seemed anxious to sell at quotations viz: 1¼ premium for currency. Buying rates were by no means firm, and not much above 1 per cent could be realised except by customers.

Gold 1¼. General money market easy.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 5, 1860.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather during the past week has been very trying on the spring wheat, oats and barley. For two or three days there were severe rain storms, which caused the small grain in several places to lodge badly. The sun, too, came out very hot at intervals, and caused much apprehension with regard to rust. But so far we hear of no damage to the crops in this respect. It was just such weather as we have had during the past week, which caused the fatal blight on the wheat, oats and barley two years ago. Winter wheat in the southern part of Illinois is nearly all harvested, and in the central and northern part of the State it is now being cut. The yield is undoubtedly light, but the quality is excellent. The rye crop is also being harvested. The Spring wheat crop on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, as far north as Mendota, is about ripe, and we hear that in Marshall, Knox and some of the adjoining counties, they were to commence cutting to-day. The oat crop looks well, and in the centre of the State, the farmers are preparing to cut it. Barley is thriving finely, and in about ten days, if the weather permit, it will be ready for the sickle. In Iowa the Spring wheat crop looks well and, from present appearances, it will be ready for cutting in the centre of the State in about a week.

The Corn crop everywhere in Illinois and Iowa look well and promises an abundant yield. In no previous year of our history was it ever in such a forward state. From Nothern Missouri and Kansas the news is not so flattering. The drought has not only rendered the wheat crop a failure; but the corn crop also is stunted and sickly-looking. A gentleman informs us that about ten days ago, near Leavenworth, the corn was not more than six inches high, and the farmers were looking to the future with gloomy forebodings.

The receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week, and since the 1st of January, will be found in the following comparative tables:

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending June 30.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1, 1860.	Same time 1859.
Flour, brls	24,000	6,175	294,000	264,000
Wheat, bus	76,450	82,875	1,5 0,893	1,389,952
Corn, bus	124,000	77,000	1,3 0,000	1,119,000
Oats, bus	31,466	19,817	894,571	347,320
Rye, bus	200	300	46,743	93,000
Barley, bus	3,000	3,000	119,000	119,000
Grass seed, lbs	3,617	4,350	1,650,361	1,35 ,360
Provisions, lbs	200	200	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beef, bbls	20	20	1,072	1,7 5
Pork, bbls	70	150	12,472	21,000
Cut Meats, lbs	985 0	0	4,764,936	4,800,586
Lard, lbs	5,0 0	10,000	1,4 6,000	1,4 0,000
Tallow, lbs	200	4,051	156,392	167,386
Live Hogs, No	4,4 9	3,131	19,200	46,961
Dressed Hogs, lbs	0	0	1,000	66,000
Cattle, No	2,000	0	29,755	32,178
Hides, lbs	125,000	131,000	1,4 0,000	1,4 0,000
Wool, lbs	19,000	194	127,739	65,347
Lumber, M ft	2,8 9,000	1,731,000	10,1 9,000	194,000
Shingles, No	1,3 0,000	1,3 0,000	17,0 0,000	16,0 0,000
Lath, No	1,0 0,000	1,0 0,000	4,0 0,000	4,0 0,000
Timber, feet	40,000	310 000	1,7 7,000	1,3 0,000
Posts, No	13,325	3,100	207,775	190,491
Pickets, No	2,000	2,000	10,000	10,000
Wood, cords	2,407	230	10,7 0	14,4 1
Coal, bus	107,000	292,000	2,1 7,000	3,3 7,000
Salt, brls	1,115	447	18,033	11,625
Stone, perch	0	0	1,000	0
Fish, pkgs	1,1 0	1,224	9,900	0
Butter, lbs	17,170	27,0 0	1,0 1,000	637,5 7
Potatoes, bus	0	9,010	1,051,0 0	748,7 0
Apples, brls	0	0	15,400	0
Hay, tons	0	0	1,000	19,753
Coal, tons	1,0 0	1,0 0	1,0 0	1,0 0
Mill stuffs, lbs	197,541	294,766	4,177,865	2,7 4,025
Ground Feed, lbs	252,1 0	141,0 0	2,4 1,0 0	1,4 0,000
Coal, tons	3,754	740	23,754	30,759

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending June 30.	Previous week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1859.
Flour,	11,583	8,5 3	241,937	117,321
Wheat, bus	41,1 0	41,000	1,1 1,000	1,0 1,000
Corn	544,413	407,295	4,2 0,976	1,583,181
Oats	26,2 0	28,000	1,0 1,000	1,0 1,000
Rye	0	0	1,000	0
Barley	165	140	1,3 5,042	1,3 0,,44
Grass seed	1,3 1	4,5 2	1,1 0,000	1,3 0,000
Provisions	0	1,200	25,0 0	0
Beef	0	0	1,000	0
Pork	252	94	6,791	7,694
Cut Meats	14,0 4	0	1,0 0,000	1,0 0,000
Lard	11,000	6,461,423	1,2 1,0 5	
Tallow	30,0 5	25,710	1,0 1,000	1,0 1,000
Live Hogs	1,778	2,0 4	50,349	37,0 5
Dr. Hogs	0	0	1,000	1,000
Cattle	1,419	2,0 4	31,0 2	11,799
Hides	79,198	276,265	3,921,382	7,791,149
Wool	40,000	0	40,000	30,000
Lumber	4,3 1,2 5	4,8 6,611	10,5 7,457	11,7 5,257
Shingles, M	2,0 0,000	2,0 0,000	5,0 0,000	5,0 0,000
Lath	3,1 0,0	2,1 2,,00	2,0 0,,28	13,0 0,,1
Timber	0	0	1,000	0
Posts	5,2 2	6,0 4	172,7 8	98,0 7
Pickets	0	0	97,259	62,0 0
Wood	0	0	0	1,0 0
Staves	0	0	2,0 0	2,0 0
Coal, tons	2,1 1	3,0 2	64,0 4	71,0 0
Highwines	1,1 1	1,1 4	28,0 8	12,0 0
Salt, brls	1,0 0	700	24,0 0	0
Butter	57,0 1	60,0 1	606,4 2	
Dr. Fruit	1,0 2	4,0 0	14,7 6	
Apples	33	0	1,1 3	
Broom Corn	0	0	0	56,000
Hay, tons	1,0 4	11,4 8	1,1 6,0 9	0
Lead	1,1 4,0 0	4,0 4,9 4	5,2 9 0 8	4,3 2,,40
Coal, tons	0	0	0	0

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wheat bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	Barley bus.
By Lake—						
Chicago	121	1,5 6	6,0 8	1,0 0		
Milwaukee	1,0 0	8,0 0	1,0 0	1,0 0		
C. & R. I. R. R.	2,3 0	1,0 0	2,0 0			
C. & M. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & P. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & A. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
Total	5,1 1	24,0 0	9,0 8	1,0 0		
By Rail—						
C. & A. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & M. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & P. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
C. & A. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0				
Total	5,0 0	10,0 0				

	Grand Line brls.	High-wines brls.	Pork brls.	Lard lbs.	Tallow lbs.	Hides lbs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
G. & C. U. R. R.	2	20	23	7,000	70	69
C. & R. I. R. R.	25	140	2,0 0	2,0 0		
C. & M. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0	3,0 0	3,0 0	20	20,114
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0	3,0 0	3,0 0		
C. & N. W. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0	3,0 0	3,0 0		
C. & P. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0	3,0 0	3,0 0		
C. & A. R. R.	1,0 0	2,0 0	3,0 0	3,0 0		
Total	5,1 1	24,0 0	29,0 3	32,0 0	90	57,55

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Rye, bus.	Bar'y, bus.
To Buffalo	4,0 0	4,0 0	4,0 0			
To Oswego						
To Dunkirk						
To Cleveland						
To Collingwood	9,0 0					
To Toledo		20,0 0				
Total	5,0 0	12,0 0	4,0 0			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE THIS DAY.

	Receipts.	
Flour, brls	1,0 3	Cedar posts, No	5,0 0
Empty brls, No	110	Wood, cords	1,4 8
Flour, lbs	41	Staves, No	60,0 0
Feed, lbs	1,0 0	Hay, tons	0
Lath, No	3,0 0,0 0	Shipments.	
Shingles, No	2,2 1,0 0	Highwines, bbls	1,0 0
Shingles, No	4,0 0,0 0	Flour, brls	2,0 0
Posts, No	1,0 0	Wheat, bus	10,5 1
Rails or 4 ac	2,0 0	Corn, bus	2,0 0
Rails or 5 ac	1,0 0	Oats, bus	1,0 0
Iron and nails, lbs	30,0 0	Wool, bales	47,0 0
Salt, brls	300	Hides, pieces	20,0 0
Salt, bbls	600		

The receipts of corn to-day were 125,979 bushels and the shipments 98,000 bushels. The market opened with sales of No. 1 at 47¢ 47¢ in store; but it speedily became heavy, and prices declined ½@1c below Saturday's ruling quotations, and although there was a temporary reaction on 'Change, still the market closed dull and heavy, at 47c for No. 1 in store. About 125,000 bushels changed hands at 47¢c for good River Mixed in store; 46¢c for No. 2 Canal; 46¢@47¢c for No. 1 in store; 45¢@46c for No. 2; and 43c for Rejected. Wheat opened dull under the influence of the *Anglo Saxon's* news, and prices receded 1c; but owing to a report that the amount of wheat in store was much lower than the estimates, the market rallied and closed tolerably firm. About 22,000 bushels were sold at $1.06¼@1.07c for No. 1 Spring in store; $1.05@1.06¼c for No. 1; and 90@91c for Rejected. Flour was quiet and without material change, with limited sales at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice Spring extras. Oats dull and declined 1@1c—possibly being influenced by the range of prices for No. 1 in store. Rye and Barley nominal. Freights were very firm, but there is no material advance. Five vessels were engaged at 5c for corn to Buffalo, 7¢@7½c for corn to Oswego, and 9c to Ogdensburgh.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTHWEST.—The special reporter of the N. Y. *Herald*, writes as follows:

This sensible conduct is producing its reward. Never since the West was first settled was there so fair a prospect of a bountiful harvest as there is this year. The weather it is spring was very open, and the farmers throughout the west were enabled to put in more corn than usual, and a very large breadth of spring wheat. North of the fortieth parallel these crops look uncommonly well. Another fortnight or three weeks of favorable weather, without rust or fly, and the farmers of Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, Michigan and Minnesota, will reap an average of twenty bushels of wheat to the acre—very considerably more than the greatest crop ever raised. If the autumn frosts be no earlier than usual, the corn crop will be fully twenty-five per cent, in excess of the average.

It is difficult to avoid the appearance of exaggeration in descr bing the prairies of Central Illinois and Iowa at the present time. Wheat fields spread miles upon miles along the lines of the railroads,—as far as the eye can reach a dark green sea of wheat fringed in the sunshine, promising a noble yield. In Iowa, especially, the scene is very striking. For thirty miles west of Davenport, the Mississippi and Missouri railroad ploughs its way through an apparently boundless expanse of wheat, and yet the staple products of Iowa are corn, beef, and pork. One is almost tempted to wonder where mouths can be found to consume so much food. The corn is too short as yet to make an imposing appearance, but the amount of land planted is immense. The prairies of Central Illinois is short, and that of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, &c., will also be below an average.

South of the fortieth parallel of latitude the prospect is not so cheering. In the old country extending from 36 a 37 deg. to 40 deg. north latitude, and from the western boundary of Kansas to Virginia, a fatal drought prevailed all spring. Neither Kansas nor Missouri will yield more wheat this year, and probably but little corn. Missouri will produce but little hemp; in parts of Southern Illinois, where the wheat harvest is far advanced, the yield will not generally exceed 6@7 bushels to the acre; in Tennessee and Kentucky (also in Alabama and other parts of the South) the crop will also be light; both in wheat and corn. Hopes are entertained in this central region that the recent rains may revive the corn; but the crop cannot be an average. The country must rely this year upon the Northern States for its supply, and unless some unforseen accident occurs, that reliance will prove well founded.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, July 2, 1860.

FREIGHTS—There has been an active demand for freight room during the past week, and with a scarcity of vessels, rates of freight have ruled firm, without however, any a vance. The following vessels were engaged during the week: On the 27th ult.: p sp. Potomac, wheat to Buffalo at 5½c; prop. Pittsburgh, wheat to Buffalo at 5¾c, and oats at 4c; schr. Syracuse, wheat to Oswego at 8c; schr White Cloud, wheat to Huntington at 8c; schr. Indiana, corn to Ogdensburgh at 8½c; bk Pomeroy, corn to Port Colborne at 5c; schr Live Yankee, corn to Port Colborne at 4¾c; brig Banner and schrs. Stevens and Kinney, corn to Buffalo at 5c; comp of steam New York, via schr. Leader to Port Colborne, at 12c, including insurance. On the 28th:—Schr. Yankee Blade, corn to Buffalo at 5½c. On the 29th:—Schr. Yankee Blade re-chartered at 5¾c for wheat to Buffalo, and schr. William Penn, at the same price. On the 30th:—Prop Tonawanda, and schrs W. B. Ogden and Baltic, corn to Buffalo at 5c; schr Enterprise, corn to Port Colborne at 5c; schr Thornton, wheat to Kingston at 6¾c. To-day there was a good inquiry for vessels, and rates were steadily but very firm. The following varieties were engaged: Schr David Dawson, corn to Port Colborne at 7½; schr Racer, corn to Buffalo at 5c. Schr Fulton, corn to Oswego at 7c; schr Normania, corn to Oswego at 7½c; schr Ralph Campbell, corn to Ogdensburgh at 9c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 7,586 brls; shipped, 11,583 brls. The market during the past week has ruled quiet, and transactions have been very limited—prices showing no further down ward tendency. The receipts continue light, and the probability is that it will gradually fall off till new wheat comes in plenty as the mills to h in city and country are closing up to make whatever repairs or alterations are necessary. The supply, however has been more than equal to the demand, and stocks have accumulated. Shipped by Cincinnati—the prices there, along with the freight, permitting them to undersell us. The demand for the East has been also light, and holders, to clear out their stock, have shipped on their own account. Goodsporting extra sold to day at $4.8 @4 90, and choice at $5.00, it which figures the market closes quiet. WINTER WHEAT FLOUR has been dull, and though the stock offered was trifling, yet sales were made at $5.00@5.50 for White Winter extra. SPRING MAKE is comparatively scarce and very firm. Sales 50 brls at $3.00@3.20.

TO-DAY the sales of flour were as follows: 200 brls choice Spring extra at $5.50 dat; 100 brls good do at $5.50 del: 250 brls do at $4.90 del; 300 brls good do on p. s.

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 78,450 bu; shipped, 13,870 bu. Notwithstanding a falling off in receipts, and an increase in shipments, the buoyancy noted in our last weekly review has subsided, and we no to a decline of 2@3c on the week. The demand has been chiefly for immediate shipment east—the forward state of the new crop preventing any but a limited speculative inquiry. The arrival of the Anglo-Saxon on Sat in day, which brought a quiet European market and generally favorable to the prospect, caused buyers on Saturday afternoon to hold off and prices had a drooping tendency. To-day, however, the demand was again good and the market at the close presented a firmer aspect than for two days past. Sales were as follows:—1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.07 in store; 1,000 bu at 91 @91½c in store; 1,000 bu extra Club at $1.09¼ f o b; 3,000 bu No 2 spring at $1.05 in store; 700 bu do at $1.06 in store; 4,000 bu do at $1.06¼ in store; 13,000 bu do at $1.06 in store 5,000 bu do at 1.06¼ in store; 300 bu rejected at 90c in store; 700 bu do at 91c in store.

There was very little done in WINTER WHEAT dur ng the past week. Several lots of No. 1 R d w re sold to millers by sample at $1.10@1.15 in tiege; but at the close there was no inquiry and the article was entirely nominal.

CORN—Receipts last week 314,385 bu; shipped 444,412 bu. The receipts, large as they seemed at the date of our last weekly review, have increased during the past week about 100,000 bushels. To-day there were in the shipping yard 140,000 bushels. Under this activity the market has been unusually steady—prices having declined only about 1c. The heavy supply has checked the speculative inquiry somewhat, and in d f the transactions have been for immediate shipment. Sales were made at 47c for No. 2 Canal; 47½c for No. 1 in store; 47¾@48c for No. 2 Spring; 48c for Rejected Spring; 48½c for No. 2 Spring; 49c for No. 1 Spring; 49½c for No. 1 Spring; 50c for No. 1 Spring; 50½c for No. 1 Spring; 51c for No. 1 Spring; 51½c for No. 1 Spring; 52c for No. 1 Spring; 52½c for No. 1 Spring; 53c for No. 1 Spring; 53½c for No. 1 Spring; 54c for No. 1 Spring; 54½c for No. 1 Spring; 55c for No. 1 Spring; 55½c for No. 1 Spring; 56c for No. 1 Spring; 56½c for No. 1 Spring; 57c for No. 1 Spring; 57½c for No. 1 Spring; 58c for No. 1 Spring; 58½c for No. 1 Spring; 59c for No. 1 Spring; 59½c for No. 1 Spring; 60c for No. 1 Spring; 60½c for No. 1 Spring; 61c for No. 1 Spring; 61½c for No. 1 Spring; 62c for No. 1 Spring; 62½c for No. 1 Spring; 63c for No. 1 Spring; 63½c for No. 1 Spring; 64c for No. 1 Spring; 64½c for No. 1 Spring; 65c for No. 1 Spring; 65½c for No. 1 Spring; 66c for No. 1 Spring; 66½c for No. 1 Spring; 67c for No. 1 Spring; 67½c for No. 1 Spring; 68c for No. 1 Spring; 68½c for No. 1 Spring; 69c for No. 1 Spring; 69½c for No. 1 Spring; 70c for No. 1 Spring; 70½c for No. 1 Spring; 71c for No. 1 Spring; 71½c for No. 1 Spring; 72c for No. 1 Spring; 72½c for No. 1 Spring; 73c for No. 1 Spring; 73½c for No. 1 Spring; 74c for No. 1 Spring; 74½c for No. 1 Spring; 75c for No. 1 Spring; 75½c for No. 1 Spring; 76c for No. 1 Spring; 76½c for No. 1 Spring; 77c for No. 1 Spring; 77½c for No. 1 Spring; 78c for No. 1 Spring; 78½c for No. 1 Spring; 79c for No. 1 Spring; 79½c for No. 1 Spring; 80c for No. 1 Spring; 80½c for No. 1 Spring; 81c for No. 1 Spring; 81½c for No. 1 Spring; 82c for No. 1 Spring; 82½c for No. 1 Spring; 83c for No. 1 Spring; 83½c for No. 1 Spring; 84c for No. 1 Spring; 84½c for No. 1 Spring; 85c for No. 1 Spring; 85½c for No. 1 Spring; 86c for No. 1 Spring; 86½c for No. 1 Spring; 87c for No. 1 Spring; 87½c for No. 1 Spring; 88c for No. 1 Spring; 88½c for No. 1 Spring; 89c for No. 1 Spring; 89½c for No. 1 Spring; 90c for No. 1 Spring; 90½c for No. 1 Spring; 91c for No. 1 Spring; 91½c for No. 1 Spring; 92c for No. 1 Spring; 92½c for No. 1 Spring; 93c for No. 1 Spring; 93½c for No. 1 Spring; 94c for No. 1 Spring; 94½c for No. 1 Spring; 95c for No. 1 Spring; 95½c for No. 1 Spring; 96c for No. 1 Spring; 96½c for No. 1 Spring; 97c for No. 1 Spring; 97½c for No. 1 Spring; 98c for No. 1 Spring; 98½c for No. 1 Spring; 99c for No. 1 Spring; 99½c for No. 1 Spring; $1.00 for No. 1 Spring; $1.00½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.01 for No. 1 Spring; $1.01½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.02 for No. 1 Spring; $1.02½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.03 for No. 1 Spring; $1.03½ for No. 1 Spring;